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Third and Main streets.  
WILMINGTON, D. C.—Bing House, Robert House,  
Wilmington Hotel and Wilmington News Exchange,  
14th street, bet. Penn. and A. street.Those who happen to come across the  
Indiana Democratic platform of Aug.  
15, 1894, will find in it a virtual declaration  
for the free coinage of silver.The Republicans of Pennsylvania and  
Ohio are numerous, but not so infinitely  
so as to be able to break up into two or  
three Republican factions and yet whip  
the Democracy.Wages have not been increased, but in  
many cases they have been partially re-  
stored to the Republican standard of  
1892. Full restoration will come with  
the return of Republicans to power.There is coming to be a good deal of  
talk here and there about a Cleveland  
third term. He will never have a third  
term, but nobody would be better  
pleased than Republicans to see him  
enter the race for it.Senator Blackburn appears in the un-  
natural role of a martyr when he be-  
comes the face of the audience that can  
not speak because the Democratic  
central committee of Kentucky has can-  
celed all his appointments.It is rather rough sledding for the  
free-trade editor who wants to rejoice  
over the increase of prices but is ham-  
pered by the fact that he promised an  
era of low prices as one of the bene-  
ficial results of tariff reduction.A corn crop in Indiana at the ratio of  
about 50 bushels to 1 inhabitant is  
infinitely of more importance to the peo-  
ple of this State than unlimited is to 1,  
and it was worth more in dollars as a  
commodity last year than the output of  
silver as such.Governor Matthews is no more in fa-  
vor of the nomination of Shanks than  
of the other aspirants for the Demo-  
cratic candidacy for Governor, Mortimer  
Nye, for instance, only he would like  
to encourage the author of the 90  
per cent. phrase because he has had  
hard luck.In answer to a rudely inquisitive cor-  
respondent, the News undertakes to ex-  
plain why it advocated free trade on  
the ground that it would make things  
cheap and is now rejoicing over the in-  
crease in prices. It is a labored effort,  
and after all, does not explain. It is  
mighty hard for a free-trade organ to be  
consistent now.It will not do for those papers and  
those men who, a year ago, were de-  
manding the passage of the Wilson bill  
and denouncing "the Brice-Gorman in-  
iquity," to be claiming the present im-  
provement of business as the result of  
the Wilson tariff law. The iniquity  
aforementioned was a law, and Mr. Cleve-  
land would not sign it.Two dispatches from Colorado, dated  
July 8, announce the discovery of new  
gold fields of almost unprecedented rich-  
ness. If this sort of thing goes on, Sen-  
ator Teller, when he returns from the  
Utah reservation, may conclude to follow  
the Republicans, even if their candidate  
is a gold bug, which means a candidate  
who is opposed to unlimited silver coin-  
age in the ratio of 16 to 1.It is said that the appointments which  
it is alleged that the Governor of Penn-  
sylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia  
have made with a view of promoting the  
opposition to Senator Quay have harmed  
rather than helped the movement. Not  
that the appointments were not good men,  
but, with many applicants and few  
places, the one who fills them is sure to  
make more relentless foes than useful  
friends. Patronage is always a source  
of weakness, but many will not believe  
it.The stay granted by Justice White, of  
the United States Supreme Court, to a  
negro in Mississippi, on the ground that  
men of his race were excluded from the  
grand jury, may have a very important  
bearing upon the execution of the crim-  
inal laws in States where the colored cit-  
izen has been excluded from juries be-  
cause of conspiracies to deprive him of  
the exercise of the rights of citizenship.  
When a colored man can no longer be  
convicted by courts in which colored  
citizens are excluded from juries, their  
recognition will be imperative.It is gratifying to know that the serv-  
ices of an artist of such ability as Mr.  
Macmonnies are to be secured in the de-  
signing of the groups of statuary for the  
soldiers' monument. All the parts of  
the structure which have been built  
after the designs of amateurs being  
atrocious, for instance, the fountains,  
the reasons why no more botching  
should be allowed are obvious. The  
monument is a magnificent structure,  
and all its parts should be in keeping.  
Mr. Macmonnies will doubtless produce  
designs equal to the highest require-  
ments, and there is good reason for sat-  
isfaction over the present state of the  
negotiations with him. At the same  
time, the hysterical rejoicing indulged inby certain emotional persons and papers  
is a thing to make the judicious grieve.  
If it should turn out that the Macmon-  
nies designs are in no harmony with  
the general plan—such an outcome be-  
ing possible with any artist—these same  
emotional persons having committed  
themselves in advance will feel bound  
to fall down in worshipful admiration  
and insist that their idol is right, though  
they know he is wrong. This will be  
embarrassing, because the commission  
and the public will render its decision  
without regard to them, and they will  
only fume and fret to no purpose. It is  
never wise to gush, and particularly over  
what is going to be.

## THE FREE COINAGE OF CROPS.

The free coinage of crops—why not, if  
we have the free coinage of silver? The  
value of the output of American silver  
mines last year as a commodity was  
about \$22,000,000 in the markets of the  
world. The comparatively few men  
owning the silver mines and their lobby,  
scattered over the country, whose cap-  
acity is a combination of unlimited  
lung power and perpetual motion tongue,  
demand that the government double the  
value of this commodity of silver to  
them by coining fifty cents' worth into a  
dollar. That is all there is in their de-  
mand, when all the flamboyant rhetoric  
and the pretense of an indefinable  
sanctity with which the silver worship-  
ers surround their fetish are swept  
aside. It is simply a demand that the  
government double the wealth of the  
owners of silver bullion, probably to the  
injury of everybody else. There is rea-  
son to believe the practical sense of the  
mass of the American people had al-  
ready led the greater part of them to  
realize that all there is in this demand  
for the unlimited coinage of silver at a  
ratio which doubles its value is simply  
a scheme to double the value in silver  
mines and silver bullion.Newspapers which are often the echoes  
of the people, in view of the discovery  
of the object of free silver coinage, are  
already asking why should not the gov-  
ernment legislate to double the value  
of greater and more important indus-  
tries if it should resolve to legislate to  
make fifty cents' worth of silver bullion  
pass for a dollar. To double the value  
of silver would be to create a number  
of multi-millionaires in addition to  
those we now have. Such legislation  
would confer vast benefits upon the  
few at the expense of the many. Why  
not reverse the order, and, if possible,  
enhance the values of those products  
which interest the larger number of  
people, and the output of whose labor  
and capital are essential to the world's  
existence? The average annual value of  
the wheat crop for five years has been  
\$231,000,000; of the corn crop, \$675,000,000;  
of the oats crop, \$213,000,000; of the hay  
crop, \$468,000,000; of live stock, \$1,500,000,  
000. Indeed, the value of farm products,  
without including cotton, tobacco, fruits  
and truck generally, is \$3,350,000,000 a  
year on the average—more than a hun-  
dred times the value of the silver crop  
the past year.If the value of silver as a commodity  
is to be doubled by free coinage, why  
should not some scheme of free coinage,  
that is, of enhancing value, be devised  
for the wheat crop? It is a commodity  
that people of this country must have  
at the rate of about five bushels annu-  
ally per capita. It is sometimes too  
cheap to make its raising profitable—  
why cannot Congress devise some plan,  
say to make the price, not double, but  
50 per cent. above the average of the  
past two years? If we should have the  
free coinage of silver it would be neces-  
sary to establish warehouses for the de-  
posit of the many millions of silver dol-  
lars which will be issued, and these  
warehouses must be in charge of the  
government—why not have warehouse  
certificates issued upon a given number  
of bushels of wheat at ninety cents a  
bushel as well as warehouse certificates  
for a given quantity of silver dollars?  
If we are to have a system of  
free coinage which shall double the  
value of silver bullion, why not a similar  
system which shall enhance the value  
of all the staple crops, making tens of  
thousands well to do instead of million-  
aires of two or three scores of nine-  
owners?

## INDIANA'S COAL INDUSTRY.

The forthcoming report of the Bureau  
of Mineral Statistics for the year 1894  
will contain some interesting statistics  
regarding the coal industry of Indiana.  
It appears that there were 107 coal  
mines in Indiana in 1894, of which Clay  
county had 25; Parke, 15; Sullivan, 12;  
Vigo, 10; Warren, 8; Daviess, Green,  
Pike, Spencer and Vanderburg, 5 each;  
Vermillion, 4; Gibson, Knox, Perry,  
Fountain and Owen, 2 each. The total  
output in 1894 was 3,423,921 short tons,  
valued at \$2,955,061. In 1893 the output  
was 2,751,551 tons, valued at \$4,055,372.  
Nearly one-third of the output in 1893  
was in Clay county. Last year the Clay  
county output was nearly a third less  
than in 1893. The output of Clay county  
in 1893-1,200,739 tons—was more than the  
total output of the State until 1889. Since  
1889 the output has considerably more  
than doubled. In rank of coal producing  
States, Indiana is the eighth. The  
average price per ton the past six years  
was as follows: 1889, \$1.02; 1890, 90 cents;  
1891, \$1.03; 1892, \$1.08; 1893, \$1.07; 1894, 96  
cents. The number of workmen em-  
ployed during the same years was 1889,  
8,448; 1890, 8,439; 1891, 8,792; 1892, 8,436;  
1893, 7,644; 1894, 8,602. The number of  
active days in each year since 1889 was:  
1889, 230; 1891, 196; 1892, 225; 1893, 201; 1894,  
149.The foregoing statistics afford a basis  
for some interesting deductions. The  
most striking is the large number of  
days during the year that miners are  
without employment. Even in the ex-  
ceptional year 1892 the average days of  
work in all the mines was only 225, or  
75 less than the working days of the  
year. In the mines of Clay county,  
which employed a little over two-fifths  
of the entire number of coal miners in  
the State, the men worked but 196 days  
in 1893, and only 131 in 1894. The im-  
mense loss to labor in the Clay county  
mines alone in 1894 appears in the fact  
that 3,114 men had but 407,934 days' em-  
ployment, while in the year previous  
2,976 men were employed 538,296 days.  
In all the mines of the State an average  
of 8,608 men in 1894 had 1,251,847  
days' employment, while in 1893 they  
had 1,516,444 days' work. In 1893 the val-  
ue of the coal mined was 7,644 men was  
\$4,055,372. An average of \$50 to a man.while in 1894, the output of 8,603 men was  
valued at \$3,295,061, or \$383 per man. A  
falling off of \$147 for each man's prod-  
uct measures the loss which the paral-  
ysis of industry consequent upon the free  
trade experiment of Clevelandism  
brought to the coal industry in Indiana.  
To thousands of poor people the shrink-  
age was more than a mere loss of dol-  
lars, because it involved a lack of the  
necessaries of life.

## PICTURES IN DAILY PAPERS.

One of the Journal's exchanges which  
has become addicted to the modern  
newspaper vice of printing illustrations  
which do not illustrate, undertakes to  
explain to its readers how cuts are  
made. The first step, it says, is to get  
a picture of the person or thing de-  
sired. If it is a person, a photograph is  
handed to the illustrating artist; if a  
railroad wreck or anything of that sort,  
the artist hastens to the spot and makes  
a drawing. Confiding readers of the  
exchange alighted to may believe this if  
they like, but if they do they are inno-  
cent indeed. It is quite true, no doubt,  
that the artist is provided with a photo-  
graph when a representation of any  
given celebrity is wanted, but it by no  
means follows that it is the photograph  
of the celebrity himself. When France  
elects a new president, for instance, it  
is not every American newspaper which  
has a portrait of him in stock; this  
circumstance, however, does not inter-  
fere with the appearance of a picture  
labeled with his name in the same edi-  
tion of the illustrated journal that an-  
nounces the election. The sad life of the  
unfortunate persons whose duty it  
is to examine many such papers each  
day is enlivened somewhat by the phan-  
tasmagorian views they get of each  
individual who takes his turn in becom-  
ing a passing object of interest to the  
world. As for the railroad wrecks and  
fires, did any one ever see a picture  
of either which looked like any other  
picture of the same thing or in the  
least like the actual scene itself? And  
when the fire is in another city, or the  
wreck 500 miles away, and the paper  
printed three hours later has an illus-  
tration, how is even the trusting and  
unsophisticated person to believe that  
the artist was on the spot? And even  
in the rare cases when the drawing is  
really made from the subject, what  
does it profit the reader of the paper?  
What, for instance, was the benefit to  
the community of a map of the tattoo  
marks on the chest of St. Egle, the un-  
distinguished Indianapolis citizen who  
was murdered in a disreputable resort?  
But why propound conundrums? There  
are misguided people who speak of new-  
paper pictures as "art," and as any dis-  
cussion of art which does not pass all var-  
ieties of it on a pedestal has a ten-  
dency to excite and enrage its worship-  
ers. It is best to refrain from adverse  
comment and wait for time to effect a  
cure and restore the blighted and dis-  
figured press to the state of common-  
sense and cleanliness of which the Journal  
is an example.Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, after  
having certain of his irregularities in  
connection with public funds shown up,  
and after pardoning a number of the  
worst criminals in the penitentiaries,  
has recently assumed the role of reform-  
er in a very zealous manner. He has  
been accusing members of the Legisla-  
ture of bribe-taking and making threats  
of compelling the Legislature to pass  
the measures which he demands. His  
latest and most remarkable performance,  
however, is in regard to the nomi-  
nation of a Democratic candidate for  
Speaker of the Assembly, which re-  
sembled on Monday. Mr. Craft was the  
Speaker of the Democratic House in  
1893, and was the Democratic candidate  
when the sessions began. When the  
Democratic caucus met, on Tuesday,  
to nominate a candidate for Speaker,  
Mr. Craft received a decided majority  
and the nomination was regarded as be-  
ing unanimous. When Governor Alt-  
geld heard of the nomination of Craft  
he became furious. He summoned to his  
chamber the members who did not  
vote for Craft's nomination and in-  
duced them, it is said, to agree not  
to vote for the nominee. He sent to  
other members and demanded of them  
that they vote against Craft, and thus  
prevent him from being the leader on  
the Democratic side. He declared in his  
insane rage that Craft should not be  
the representative of his party in the  
Assembly. Craft and the Governor had  
a serious altercation, but Craft stuck,  
and his friends backed him, as did Demo-  
cratic in official position. When the  
election took place, yesterday, nearly all  
the Democratic members voted for Craft,  
and none voted for any other man. It  
is the first knock-down that the harle-  
quin Governor has received at the hands  
of his own party.Several exchanges find occasion for  
amusing remark in the fact that one  
David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., sup-  
plements his proposition of two years  
ago, that the railroads be required to  
carry a ton of freight for the same  
charge, regardless of distance, with a  
proposition that the government pay  
all of the freight charges. Inasmuch as  
the demand of a few thousand men that  
the government shall double their prop-  
erty in silver bullion does not produce  
factious observation, there can be no  
cause for it in a scheme which will ben-  
efit everybody in the United States. The  
only objection in sight to the revised  
proposition of David Lubin is that just  
now the affair could amount to nothing  
more than paying the government \$900,000  
or more, which is the present cost of  
freight carriage by rail in the United  
States.A Democratic paper has the hardihood  
to claim that the existence of the tin-  
plate factories is an evidence that pro-  
tection is not needed. The duty was  
reduced by the Democratic tariff 50 per  
cent, but still remains at one and one-  
fifth cents a pound, which is protection  
to that extent, being a specific duty.  
That there are now thirty-five tin work-  
shops in the country, and that they are  
rolling their own black plates, seven  
more in course of construction, and  
thirty tin-plate dipping works, is due  
to the last Republican Congress. That  
5,000,000 boxes of tin plates, or nearly  
four-fifths of the country's consumption,  
are made at home, where not a box was  
made in 1890, is a monument to the  
wisdom of the Republican policy of  
protection. In 1892 every Democratic  
organ in the country ridiculed the first  
experiments at tin-plate making. The  
Democratic literary bureau furnishedthe Democratic press caricatures of the  
tin-plate factories in St. Louis and other  
points. The Senate rolled down and  
ridiculed the starting of the industry in  
Elwood and Anderson, Ind. In fact, the  
Democratic and free-trade press had no  
end of fun in ridiculing the first ex-  
periments which have expanded into an  
industry which now gives employment  
to thousands of workmen. In spite of  
all obstacles, like the discrimination of  
railroads against American plates, the  
industry has been developed beyond the  
expectations of those who were its most  
sanguine champions. If any one is cu-  
rious to know how persistently and bit-  
terly the Democratic party fought the  
introduction of a new and important in-  
dustry which would deliver us out of  
the hands of a British monopoly, let  
them look through the files of the Sen-  
tinel or any other free-trade paper from  
September, 1890, until November, 1892.There is great rejoicing in certain quar-  
ters because the G. A. R. has succeeded in  
forcing the Board of Education into be-  
lieving that the old veterans know more  
about the history of the late war than  
the writers of the histories. The G. A. R.  
is going to have the board have the his-  
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